MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

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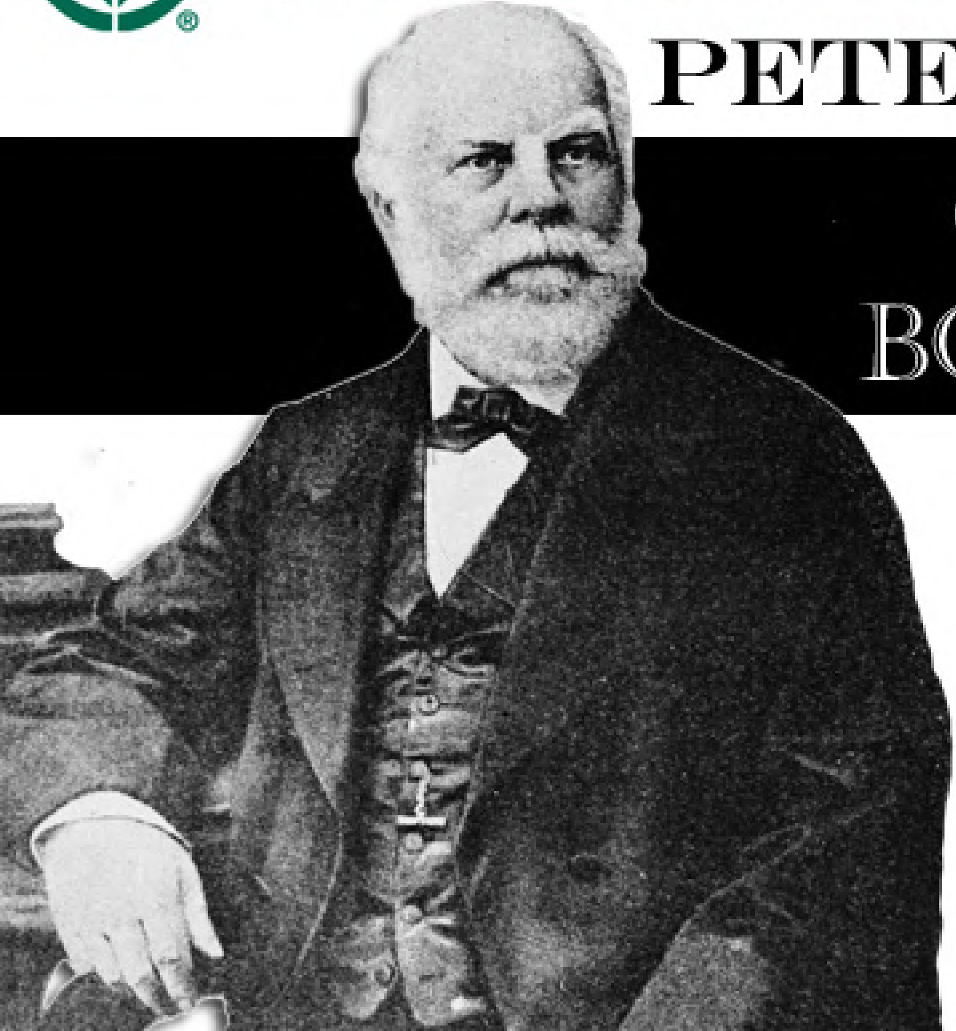
GEORGE ENGELMANN BOTANICAL NOTEBOOKS



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Geographical distribution of Cactaceae in the territory of the U. S.

The ~~region~~ Parts of the north Amer U. S. where Cactaceae are found may be divided in ~~I assume~~ 7 regions ~~for the Cactaceae~~ north of the political limits of Mexico. A few of the species described ~~however~~ ~~also~~ belong ~~exclusively~~ to Mexico, which ~~therefore will have to be mentioned in connection with the others~~. I therefore here exclude

These regions are

1. the atlantic states
2, the western States
3, the northwestern Regions, the territory along the upper Missouri and adjoining ~~territories~~
4. The inhabited Parts (eastern) of Texas down to the Rio Grande west to the ~~Nueces~~ San Pedro and the San Saba together with the regions north of the Red River and to the lower Canadian.
5. western, uninhabited Texas, together with New Mexico
6. The Country watered by the Gila, Colorado and the Gadsden purchase and to the eastern slope of the California mountains.
7. California west of the Mountains (Region of San Diego and Los Angelos.
8 Utah, Oreg and North part of Califor

Of Course many of ~~my~~ our species ~~may~~ will be found in Mexico, but I can not enter into any disquisition of this point; some mexican forms may get

~~49~~

be discovered on our side of the line.

Eumamillaria (with 13 species) is wanting in the 1st, 2d & 3 division in Texas it is represented by two species one of which, so far, is peculiar to that region (M. sphaerica) the other extends into New Mexico (M. Heyderi), the 5th region Western Texas and New Mexico contains 8 species 6 of which (1.2.3.~~7.9.11~~) are peculiar to that district; 4 see p. 11 one, M. Heyderi just mentioned extends into the ~~district~~ eastern parts of Texas, and another one into the western country (Mam. Grahami). — The Gila region has only two Eumamillariae one of which, M. phellosperma is peculiar to it, the other spec. ~~M.~~ just ~~mentioned~~ alluded to comes over from New Mexico. California proper has furnished only one species M. Goodrichii. The true home of the Eumamillariae, of which Pr. de Salm Enumerates about 130 species, is the plateau of Mexico from which they penetrate as is shown above very slightly into our southwestern Mountain regions, the geographical continuation of that far famed plateau.

Coryphanthae on the contrary are a more northern plants; they are probably not ~~better~~ more fully represented in Mexico than in our confines. The tables will show that we have 14 species, few of which only have been found as yet south of our limits. Two (M. Nuttallii and M. vivipara) belong to the Upper Missouri country our 3d Region but are not peculiar to it, as the first one of them, extends ~~into all our~~ throughout our 4th and the other one into the 4th 5th and sometimes 6th region.

the northern forms however are distinct from the southern ones, as geographical varieties. — Our 4th region, Texas, has 3 species, two of which have been already mentioned as occurring also in the Missouri country, and only one M. calcarata is peculiar to it. The 5th region New Mexico with the adjoining parts of ~~Mexico~~ Texas has 10 species 9 of which are peculiar to it ~~⊕ page 11~~ (~~14. 16. 20. 21. 22. 25. 26. 27. 29~~) and the tenth one already mentioned it has in common with Texas ~~for~~ and the Gila and Missouri country ⊕ pag 11

The Gila country has a form of M. vivipara ~~the one~~ and two peculiar species M. robustispina and recurvispina

In California they are wanting.

Of Anhalonium a section with 2 or 3 other Mexican species, we find a single species in our confines, peculiar to our 5th region, M. fissurata

The ~~whole~~ Mammillariae as a whole are found in ~~all~~ 5 of our 7 regions ~~with~~ ~~but~~ those of the 3d region (Northwestern plains) ~~extend~~ also southward; those of the 5th region are by far the most numerous (19) and in California there is only one species; + in the regions joining this east and west we find abt 1/4 of that number, 5 in each district, and etc

The Echinocacti are not found in the 3 first regions nor anywhere west of the Rio Grande north of the 36th and east of it north of the 33d degree of northern latitude; another peculiarity is that they ~~do not extend into~~ are all peculiar to their own region, and do not extend into the adjoining one east or westward, though many of them no doubt will be found southward in Mexico; 3 are peculiar to Texas, E. texensis, E. bicolor and E. setispinus, the last one of which comes ~~very~~ near almost into the New Mexican region. Peculiar to this ~~last~~ the 5 region is 8 fig 11 1. 2. 5. 7. 8. 9. 15. 16. and 20. In the 6th region we find E. Whipplei and polyacanthus, the representatives of E. brevihamatus and its allies of the ~~last~~ ~~past~~ region east of this; E. Le Contei and Emoryi, the representatives of E. Wislizeni of the ~~eastern~~ region; E. cylindraceus which has its nearest relation farther west & E. polycephalus, allied to the Ericocarpi farther east. Peculiar to the California region is only ~~E.~~ E. viridescens, nearly allied to ~~the~~ C. cylindraceus just mentioned.

Five ~~species~~ of the subgenus ~~the~~ Echinocereus ~~Numerous forms are almost peculiar to our 5th region, New Mexico and western mountains Texas~~; 5 species only are found in Texas, one of them C. caespitosus ~~extends~~ farther extreme south north to the limits of this region on the Canadian, another C. Roemeri is only found on the western limit where it joins ~~its~~ nearly allied forms of the 5th region; 3 others, C. Berlandieri, C. procumbens and C. tuberosus are peculiar to a very limited district on the lower Rio Grande.

The favorite region of these stunted forms of Cerei are the mountains of western Texas and New Mexico, ~~our etc. 5th district~~ we find here 15 species, all peculiar ~~to~~ this our 5th district, with the exception of C. pectinatus a ~~peculiar~~ distinct form of which is also found in the 6th

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Geographical distribution

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	1. Atlantic Region				2 Mississippi Region				3 Missouri Region				4 Texan Region				5 New Mexican Region				6 Gila Region				7 Californian Region				8 North Western Region				Total U. States	
	all	peculiar	all	pecul	all	pecul	all	pecul	all	pecul	all	pecul	all	pecul	all	pecul	all	pecul	all	pecul	all	pecul	all	pecul	all	pecul	all	pecul	all	pecul	all	pecul		
Eumamillaria	—				—				—				2	1			8	6			2	1			1	1							11	
Coryphantha	—				—				2	0			3	1			10	9			3	2			—								14	
Anhalonium	—				—				—				—				1	1			—				—								1	
Mamillaria			—				—				2	0			5	2			19	16			5	3			1	1			?			26
Echinocactus			—				—				—				3	3			9	9			6	6			1	1						19
Echinocereus	—				—				—				5	5			15	14			3	2			—								22	
Eucereus	—				—				—				1	1			1	0			1	0			1	1							3	
Lepidocereus	—				—				—				—				—				2	2			—								2	
Pilocereus	—				—				—				—				—				1	1			—								1	
Cereus			—				—				—				6	6			16	14			7	5			1	1						28
Platopuntia	1	1			1	0			3	1			5	3			12	9			6	6			1	0			1	0			23	
Clavatae	—				—				—				—				4	3			2	1			—								5	
Cylindricae	—				—				—				1	0			5	4			10	9			2	2							16	
Cylindropuntia	—				—				—				1	0			9	7			12	10			2	2							21	
Opuntiae			1	1			1	0			3	1			6	3			21	16			18	16			3	2			1	0		44
Cactaceae			1	1			1	0			5	1			20	14			65	55			36	30			6	5			1	0		117

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7

or Gila district; Cer. ctenoides and C. paucispinus (are found in the more eastern parts C. & C. pectinatus); C. enneacanthus here and in the southern parts; ~~of C. gonacanthus~~ C. triglochidiatus, C. phoeniceus only in the northern, C. gonacanthus and C. hexaedrus only in the north-western parts, ~~of the~~ (C. Fendleri, and C. viridiflorus) in the northern and southern; and the following 5 only in the southern parts of it, i.e. region of El Paso, of this 5th district: C. chloranthus, C. dasyacanthus, C. stramineus, C. dubius, C. polyacanthus.

Peculiar to the Gila region is C. Engelmanni; C. Bigelovii occurs farther north, and a form probably belonging to C. pectinatus is found southward as has been stated. California proper is without any ~~of~~ these species of Echinocereus.

~~Cereus~~ ~~of~~ Over 25 species comprise by far the largest number of all the Echinocerei known; many of them extend into northern Mexico, but only 13 other species are enumerated by Prince Salm as peculiar to that country and South America.

Cereus on the contrary (belong properly to the tropics); our 3 species inhabit the southern limits of our territory: C. variabilis, the one which is common throughout the tropics, in our extreme south east; C. Emoryi peculiar to our extreme S. W. and scattered through the regions of the center, common to our 5th and 6th region; the odd C. Greggii.

The Lepidocerei are probably peculiar to the western part of the Continent; we have two species only, which both belong to the Gila district: C. giganteus & C. Thurberi.

P. Schottii

The only Pilocereus of our district belongs to the Southern parts of the Gila region

If the ~~great~~ most imposing mass of our Cerei lays in the Gila region with C. giganteus by far the largest number of species are found in the mountain region of the Center our 5th district, where we have 16 species 14 of which are peculiar to that district, in the Gila district are only 7 species with 5 peculiar ones, in the 4 or Texas district 6 all of which are peculiar and in California only 1 and a peculiar species. ~~None are f~~ The northern limit of our Cerei ~~seems~~ to be the 35th degree, ~~and to the~~ in the Northern and eastern districts none are found.

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN
GEORGE ENGELMANS PAPERS

Opuntia is the most wide spread of our Genera and the only one which occurs in the North eastern and ~~north~~ the ~~norther~~ central division of our territory.

Opuntia vulgaris is peculiar to the eastern States, and is found no where else

Opuntia Rafinesquii is in its original form only seen in the second division, the Mississippi region, but in different varieties and subspecies it penetrates slightly into the 3d, more into the 4th and a little even into the ~~5 or~~ northern part of the 5 or New Mexican division.

The 3d ~~Division~~ or Missouri country contains numerous species, two ~~first~~ well known species of which O. Missouriensis is penetrated into New Mexico, and O. fusiformis a subspecies of

O. Rafinesquii) into the northern parts of the Texan ~~prairie~~; only O. fragilis seems peculiar to the ~~N~~ Missouri region, if it is not also found in the north of New Mexico. All these regions ~~the 4th or eastern~~ furnish no Cylindric Opuntiae

The 4th or Texan region contains 5 flattened and 1 cylindric Opuntiae; of the former O. camanchica and O. tortispina ~~of~~ are peculiar to the northern and northwestern (part of this district) and O. fuscoatra to the eastern; (~~the different~~ forms of ~~O. Rafinesquii~~ which probably belong to O. Rafinesquii (O. grandiflora and O. macrorhiza are found in ~~the~~ Texas and another one of these subspecies O. fusiformis penetrates southward from the Missouri region. — Opuntia Engelmanni from the New Mexican region penetrates ~~south~~ eastward as far as the Gulf of Mexico. — The solitary Cylindric Opuntia in this district O. frutescens is found almost over the whole breadth of the continent, through our 4th 5th and 6th region. —

The 5th or New Mexican region contains the greatest number of Opuntiae though more of the flat than of the cylindric ones; 10 flat and 7 cylindric Opuntiae are peculiar to this region; and 3 of the former and two of the latter are also found in adjoining districts. O. strigil ~~is~~ and O. rutida are peculiar to the southeastern, O. ~~microdasys~~ (a ~~mere~~ properly ~~species~~ portion, O. macrocentra, tenuispina ~~and~~ filipendula and O. arenaria (are peculiar to the south ~~where~~ the southern representative of the northwestern O. fragilis) while O. phaeacantha is found throughout the whole of New Mexico from north to South. In the northern parts are found ~~the different forms of O. Raf~~ ~~probably belonging to O. Rafinesquii and of the Mississippi valley.~~ O. sphaerocarpa and O. brachyarthra and in common with the Missouri country O. missouriensis in numerous varieties and some forms which probably belong to O. Rafinesquii of the Mississippi valley. The only remaining flat Opuntia of this district is O. Engelmanni, which is common through the southern parts of it and extends eastwardly into the Texan region and probably through~~out~~ the western regions of the Gila and to the Pacific; in the north of the New Mexican territory it grows very sparingly and we have in fact only the single variety O. cyclodes, ~~obs~~ which have been observed there. —

The cylindric Opuntiae are not so numerous here as the flat ones; nevertheless we find 9 species in this region 4 of which are clavate ones and 5 true cylindric ones; 7 of the former and 3 of the former and 4 of the latter are peculiar to this ~~region~~. section of Country; The clavate ones peculiar to the New Mexican district are in the north O. clavata and in the South O. Grahami and S. East O. Schottii; O. Emoryi of the South is also found throughout Sonora. —

The cylindric ones peculiar to this regio

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3/ are in the north O. vaginata in the N. East O. Davisii in the S. East O. Wrightii and throughout the whole territory ~~the~~ O. arborescens. Opuntia frutescens is also found in the eastern and western regions adjoining this one.

The 6th or Gila region has fewer flat but more cylindric Opuntiae; the former are all peculiar to this region, they are ~~O. chlor~~ in the northern part O. chlorotica, O. procumbens, O. angustata (which seems to extend to and perhaps beyond the western and eastern limits) O. hystricina and O. erinacea and in the west the peculiar O. basilaris.

The Gila region seems to be the true home of the Cylindric Opuntiae; we find here 12 species, 10 of which are peculiar to it. ~~Out~~ Among these only 2 clavate ones are found of which O. Parryi is peculiar to the west, and O. Emoryi extends to the New Mexican Region. Of the 10 cylindric Opuntiae only one O. frutescens is found farther east as has been already stated; the 9 others are peculiar: O. Bigelovii and O. acanthocarpa occur in the north O. fulgida O. mammillata and O. Thurberi and O. arbuscula in the South, O. Whipplei north and south and the peculiar O. tesselata in the western parts of this region.

The 7th or California region ~~western~~ produces only one native flat Opuntia, (the O. occidentalis ~~which is perhaps a~~ a form of O. Engelmanni; and which probably also belongs there.

two true cylindrical Opuntiae ~~are~~ peculiar

O. serpentina and O. prolifera
to this region, ~~but~~ are representatives of two others found east of the Mountains in the western parts of the Gila region.

4 new ~~page~~ The General Result of these specifications is that our 5th or New Mexican region is the richest in Cacti, having 65 species, ~~55~~ of which are peculiar to it; next follows the 6th or Gila region with 36 species ~~out~~ of which 30 are peculiar to it; Texas contains 20 species, 14 of which are not found in any other region, California 6 5 of which are peculiar, the Northwest 5 only one of which is not found in adjoining regions, the Mississippi valley a single one which is also found elsewhere and the East one species which is peculiar to it.

6th ~~Most f~~ By far the most Mammillariae are ~~found~~ in New Mexico, Eumammillariae as well as Coryphanthae and the only Anhalonium; ~~Most Echin~~ in all the other regions, the species of this genus are very few or none. Most Echinocacti are also found in the New Mexican district, ~~but~~ nearly as many come from the Gila district, and some from Texas, 1 from California and none from the 3 northern regions.

The Cerei come mostly from the New Mexican region, (~~and~~ especially the Echinocerei) some of them are peculiar to ~~Texas, and~~

~~others occur in~~ the Gila region some of which are so very ~~peculiar~~ remarkable and striking; nearly as many, but much less interesting species are found in Texas and a single one in California. The same three northern regions which have no Echinocacti do not produce any Cerei.

The Opuntiae ~~are~~ occur as has been stated in all our ~~sections~~ regions, and are the only representatives of the Cactus family in the two first ones; they by far predominate in the New Mexican and Gila region, and in the latter not much less than in the former; the flat and the clavate Opuntiae more in the 5th and the cylindric ones much more in the 6th region. Texas has fewer, and California still fewer Opuntiae. —

see last page ♀ —

N print ♀ first, then ♂ and then begin with the beginning

♂ page 2. the pretty M. micromeris and M. lasiacantha, M pusilla and M. bicolor occupy the eastern parts, and M Meiacantha and M. Wrightii the center of this New Mexican district.

⊕ page 3. Of the 9 species above alluded to one ~~Mc.~~ papyracantha belongs to the northern part of this district, 3 M. Scheeri, M. tuberculosa and M dasyacantha ~~bel.~~ to the south; M macromeris to the South and S. E.; and M pectinata, echinus ~~and~~, polyedra and M Pottsii to the east. —

X see page 4. in the east south we find E. Scheeri, brevihamatus,
E. sinuatus & [illegible]
in the South E. Uncinatus, E. Wislizeni E. Emoryi
& E. longehamatus.

No of Cactus Wright

Wrights Cactaceae Cubenses

July 1861

Melocactus communis 1

2. 2. communis

Mamillaria 1

1. 1. pusilla 1

Cerens 5

erecti 4

3 12 ribbed, 10' high, red fl.

4 12 ribs 10' high green fl.

5 9 ribs slender. white nocturnal fl.

6 4 ribs treelike C. tetragonus?

scandentes 1

7 5 ribs scandent. white nocturnal.

Rhipsalis 1

8 Cassytha

Opuntia 3

Ellipticae 2

9 Ficus indica

10 very spinous bushy red fl. (Auberi?

Cylindricae 1

11 red flower

Pereskia 1

12 portulacaefolia

12

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Cleveland O.
Aug. 6th 1861.

Dear Dr Engelmann

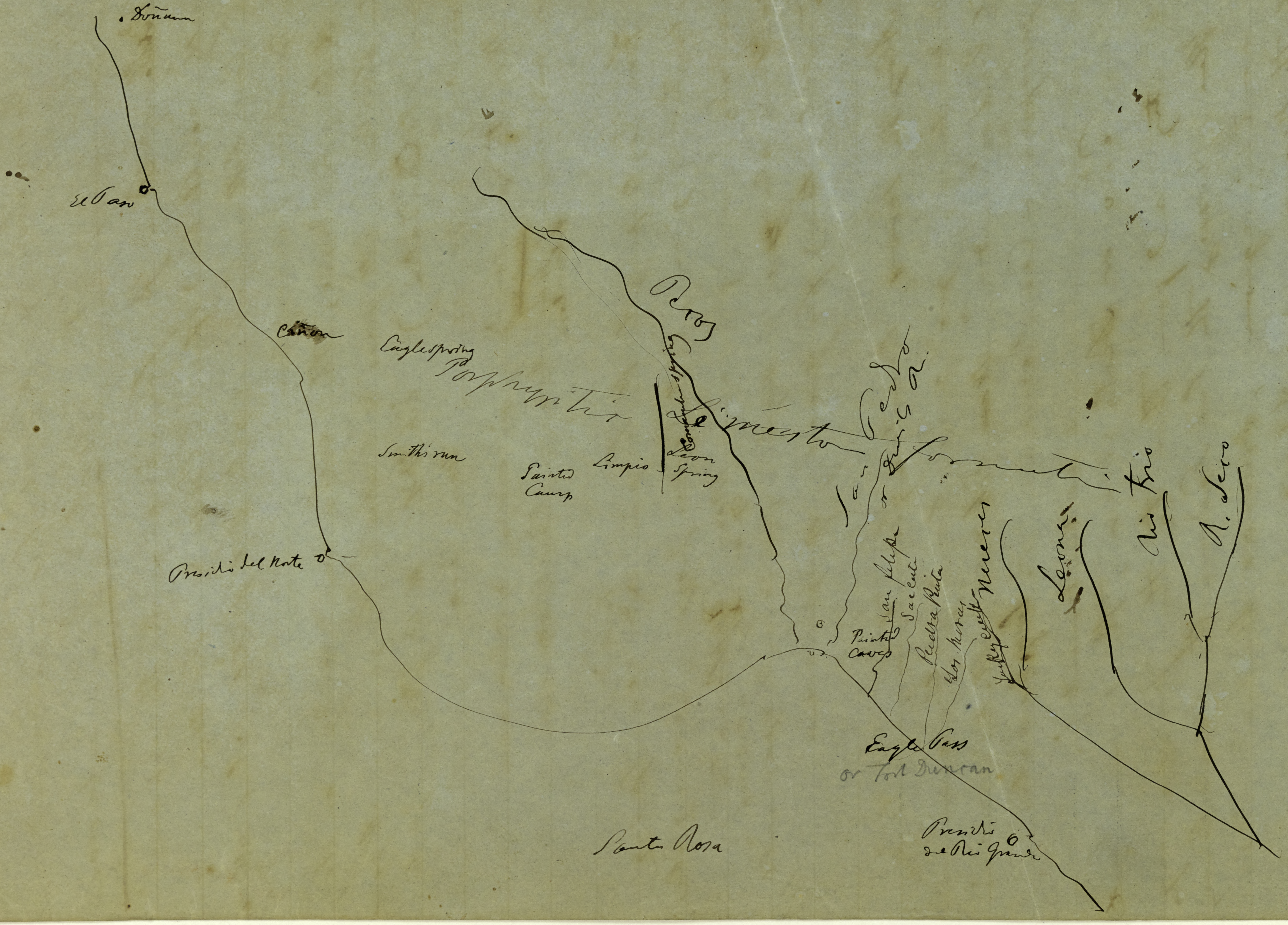
The bearer Dr H. P. Buell of N York goes to St. Louis as the authorized agent of the Sanitary Commission of which you are, as you are doubtless aware, an Associate member

You will find Dr Buell an agreeable & intelligent man who will gladly receive such aid & information as you can give him in the prosecution of his duties.

Dr Buell will furnish you with copies of the documents of the Sanitary Commission if you are not already supplied

I hope to send you my Colorado report in a few days

Yours Very faithfully
J. S. Newberry



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Description of Localities, where Mr Ch Wright collected his Cactaceae

Valley of Rio Gr. from Doñana to the Cañon especially neighborhood of El Paso & Frontera: level low bottom lands, light but fertile soil (cultivated), only Opuntia (O. rosiflora)

Hills, bordering the valley are sandy or stony rather sterile, with grass & bushes (Fouquiera, Algarob. Larrea etc Condalia) Ech. Wisl. M. Wrightii, Opuntia clavarioides, arborescens — Most Cerei

Mountains sandy, silicious, & calcareous?
Mam. micromeris & ~~hamulosa~~ tuberculosa, Grahami, Cer. Roemeri

From Eagle spring to the Limpia ~~and~~ towards Leon Spring
Porphyritic region, with Cereus Greggii, Cereus globosus (s. intertextus) viridiflorus? Mam. applanata Op. macrorhiza & arborescens
high Mountains always in sight, wide and open valleys, red soil, bearing fine grass, springs rare

from Leon spring and
Along the Pecos, limestone formation, hills & low mountains; good grass broad valleys — soil light colored — Mam. Echinus & pectinata, M. micromeris ~~M. gossypina~~ lasiacantha — Cer. Roemeri E. ~~longihamatus~~ flexispinus
Op. clavarioides

San Pedro or Devils river (a mountain torrent), the same character of Country and from there to the Guadalupe
After crossing the San Pedro the road leaves the mountain region, crosses the headwaters of the Nueces & San Antonio

Climate El Paso. Ice in the Winter, snow several days — river said to be frozen over sometimes.

Missouri Botanical Garden
George Engelmann Papers
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Cacteae Cuba Haiti Westindies

C. albisetosus Haw. Pf. 115 Haiti
C. armatus Otto Pf. 81 St Thomas
Mel atrosanguineus H. Berol. " "
Cubensis (Op) Pf. F. 494 Cuba
Cer Baxaniensis F. 406 Cuba
Op. coccinellifera Jamaica
Mel communis Ind. occid
Op. curassavica St Thomas
Op. dejecta Cuba
Mel dichroacanthus Mig. " "
C. divaricatus DC. F. 380 Haiti Plum t. 193
C. divergens DC. F. 378 " = subrepandus Haw
C. eriophorus H. Berol. F. 379 Pf. Abb. I. 22. Cuba
Rhip. fasciculata Carib
C. fimbriatus Pf. 92 Haiti DC. 464. Plum 195. f. 1
C. floccosus F. 383 St Thomas
Ech. gibbosus F. 290 Jamaica
M. glomerata Pf. 39 Haiti DC. Pr. 459 Plum 201, f. 1
C. grandiflorus Jamaica
C. grandispinus Haw Pf. 92 Ind. occid
Mel Havannensis Mig. F. 270 Cuba
C. Haworthii F. 387. Antill
C. Hystrix S. F. 388 Ind occ.
Ech. intortus DC Pf. 67 Antigua – Haiti
C. Lemairii Hook. W. A. X. 47 Antigua
Mel ——— Mig. F. 278 Haiti
Mel macracanthoides Mig. F. 275 St Thomas
Mel macracanthus Mig "
C. magnus Pf. 79 Haiti
Mel meonacanthus F. 265 Jamaica
Mel Miquelii Lehm F. 264 Ste Cruz
Cer moniliformis F. 407 Haiti Plum. 198
Cer monoclonos Pf. 88 Antill Plum. 191
C. napoleonis F. 422 Ind. occid.
C. paniculatus = variabilis Haiti Plum 192
Rhip. parasitica Carib
Rh. pendula Cassyta Jamaica
Cer pellucidus H. Berol. Pf. 108 Cuba —— Lab. 375
C. Phyllanthus Carib

Pilocer polygonus S.   Pf. 105   Haiti   Plum 196
Mam pusilla   Ind occid.
Mel. pyramidalis   St Thomas
Cer quadrangularis   DC. III. 468   Carib   Plum 199 f. 1.
Cer repandus   T. 379   Carib
Cer Royeni Haw   Pf. 80   Carib
T. 383
Mel. rubens   T. 270   Ind occid
Op spinosiss.   Jamaica
Cer subrepandus   Pf Abb. t. 23   = undatus   Carib
Rh. Swartziana   T. 421   Jamaica
C. triangularis   Jamaica   Plum t. 200 f 1
C. trigonus   Plum. t. 200 f. 2.   Carib   Pf
O. Tuna   Jamaica
Rh undulata   Carib
Cer undulosus = variabilis   Haiti   Pl. 194
C. variabilis   Ind occid.
Mel Wendlandii   St Thomas
Mel xanthacanthus   " —

Epiphyll Herm.   fide Haw Syn. 197
~~fide~~ Phyllocactus phyllanthus

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Echinocactus ex Labouret

Mexico 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. (20) 21. 22. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 32 33. 34 36. 38 39. 42 43 44 45
Brasilia 2. 3. 4. 6 (72?) 73. 76. 78. 79. 84. 86. 46. 47. 48 49. 50. 51. 52 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60
Montevideo 1. 3. 5. 12. 73. 74. 86 88 89 (103?) 61 62 63 64 (65) 67. 68 77. (80) 88 89 (95 96) 97
Chili 7. 8, 11. 12. 13. 74 75. 82. 86 87. 88 90 91 92 93 94. 99. 102 10 98 (101?) (103?) (104!) 105 106
Bolivia 9. 10. 11. 112 107. 108. 109. 110 111 114
Texas. 31. 40. 41.
California 35
New Mexico 37.
Peru 83. 85

No Echinocactus from the Islands

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	Noltemeier			6	50.	
	Guckert	1588 7		10	00	
	F.r. Schrader			29	50	
	Bentzen			61	87.	
	Brunninghouse	/ Steines Schwager		10.	00	
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	Genestelle			11.	50	
	Sammelmann			5	00	5. 00.

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Cacteae Brasilienses et vicinae
ex Labouret

p. 12 Melocactus crassispinus Salm
17 M. violaceus Pfeiff.
18 M. depressus Hook.
? M. goniodacanthus Lem.
M. pentacanthus Lem.
20 M. oreas Miq.
? 44 Mamillaria filosispina Haw.
? ~~128 M. elephantidens Lem.~~ (Paraguay fide Lab. but Mexico.
169 Echinocactus corynodes H. Berol (Montevideo)
170 E. tephracanthus Link & Otto
172 E. Sellowianus Link & Otto
" E. aciculatus Salm
173 E. acuatus Link & Otto (Montevideo)
174 E. polyacanthus Link & Otto
" E. melanochnus Cels (Chili)
175 E. Malletianus Cels (Chili)
176 E. Bridgesii Pfr. (Bolivia)
" E. macracanthus Lk (Bolivia)
177 E. echinoides Cels (Bolivia, Chili)
178 E. intricatus Salm (Montevideo
" (E. cinerascens Salm (Chili
228 E. submammulosus Lem
" E. mammulosus Lem
230 E. concinnus Monv. Montevideo
231 E. Salmianus Cels Chili
232 E. tortuosus Link & Otto
233 E. Linkii Lehm Mexico, Labour. but no doubt Brasil
234 E. Ottonis Lehm " "
235 E. muricatus Hort Berol
237 E. castaneoides Cels Chili
" E. Haynii Otto Peru
238 E. scopa Link & Otto

p. 239 E. villosus Lem Peru
240 E. thrincogonus Lem Brasil Mexico Chili (??)
241 E. acutissimus Link & Otto Brasil Chili (?)
242 E. exsculptus Otto Montevideo Chili Mexico (?)
243 E. crateterius Lehm Mexico Brasil (?)
244 E. Mackeianus Hook Chili?
245 E. Neumannianus Lem, Chili
246 E. Ceratistes Otto Chili
247 E. jussieui Monv. Chili
4 E. Odieri Lem Chili
253 E. ebenacanthus Monv. Chili
256 E. hybogonus Salm Chili
257 E. denudatus Link & Otto Brasil &c (??)
264 E. Cumingii Salm Bolivia
266 E. columnaris Pf. Chili
E. Bolivianus Pf. Bolivia
276 Pilocer. Celsianus H Par. Bolivia
277 Pilocereus senilis Lem Brasil [??]
279 P. glaucescens Lab.
281 P. Curtisii Salm Peru &c
290 Echinopsis Pentl Echinopsis Pentlandii Salm Peru
291 E. Mieckleyi Lab. Chil.
E. cristata Salm Bolivia
296 Echinopsis Eyriesii Zucc Buenos Ayres
297 E. oxygona Zucc Brasil
298 E. Bridgesii Bolivia
E. multiplex Zucc Brasil
301 E. Huottii Lab. Chili
303 ~~E. formosa Jacobi~~ E. formosa Jacobi Mendoza
E. aurata Salm Peru
304 E. rhodacantha Salm Mendoza La Plata
305 E. campylacantha Mendoza, Chili

p322	~~Cereus limensis Salm~~	Cereus limensis Salm Peru
		C. multangularis Haw South Am
323		C. strigosus H Angl. Chili
327		C candicans Gill Mendoza La Plata
328		C. gladiatus Lem Paraguay
331		C pycnacanthus Salm Chili
333		C heteromorphus Monv Chili
334		C Chilensis Pf. Chili
		C spinibarbis H Berol Chili
339	Cereus coerulescens Salm Brasil	
340	C azureus Parm Brasil	
341	C	C albispinus Amer. occid.
346	.	C fulvispinus Buenos Ayres
349		C niger Salm South Am.
		C strictus DC South Am
351		C Peruvianus South Am
353	C resupinatus Salm Brasil	
354		C eburneus Salm Chili
357	C alacriportanus H Monac Brasil	
359	C lividus Pf. "	
	C virens DC. Brasil & Mexico [?]	
361		C tetragonus Haw. Am merid
363	C. Jamacaru Salm. Brasil	
365	C. pentaedrophorus Salm. Brasil	
		C Bridgesii Salm Bolivia
369	C. Olfersii H Berol Brasil	
372	C. Bonplandii Parm Brasil	
376	C variabilis Pf. Everywhere	
377		C formosus Hort Montevideo
"	C grandis Haw Brasil	
379	C	C Baumanni Peru
382	C. Donkelaerii Salm Brasil	
		C. lumbricoides Lem Montevideo
383		C. flagelliformis Trop. Amer

p. 391. Cereus Cereus tripterus Am. merid

392 Cereus setaceus Salm Brasil

393 C. triquetus Haw Am. mer

411 Phyllocactus Hookeri Salm Brasil

418 Ph. phyllanthus Salm Brasil etc

421 Epiphyllum truncatum Pf. Brasil

422 E. Altensteinii H. Berol Brasil

423 E. Russelianum Hook Brasil

434 Rhipsalis platycarpa Pf. Brasil

436

Cactaceae of the Westindian Flora

Melocactus	atrosanguineus H. Berol.	St Thomas	
—	communis, D.	Ind occid.	
—	dichroacanthus Miq.	St Thomas	
—	Havannensis Miq.	Cuba	
—	Lemairii Miq.	Haiti	
—	macracanthoides Miq.	St Thomas	
—	macracanthus Miq.	St Thomas ~~Jamaica~~	
—	Miquelii Lehm.	Sta Cruz	
—	micracanthus	Jamaica	
—	pyramidalis	St Thomas	
—	rubens	Ind occid	
—	Wendlandii	St Thomas	
—	xanthacanthus	" "	
Mamillaria	glomerata	Haiti	Plum 201 f. 1
—	pusilla	Ind occid ~~Cuba fide Wright~~.	
Echinocactus	gibbosus	Jamaica	
—	intortus DC.	Antigua Haiti	
Cereus	albisetosus Haw.	Haiti	
—	armatus Otto	St Thomas	
—	Baxaniensis	Cuba	no! Mexican!
—	divaricatus DC	Haiti	Plum 193
—	divergens DC = subrepandus		
—	eriophorus H. Berol.	Cuba	
—	fimbriatus DC.	Haiti	Plum 195 f. 1
—	floccosus = serruliflorus Haw.	Pfeiff. 92 St Thomas	
—	grandiflorus	Jamaica	
—	grandispinus Haw	Ind occid	Plum. 195 f. 2
—	Haworthii.	Antilles	
—	Hystrix S.	Ind occid	
—	lanugi~~nosus Haw~~ Lemairei Hook	Antigua.	
—	magnus	Haiti	
—	moniliformis	Haiti	Plum 198.
—	monoclonos	Antill.	Plum 191
—	Napoleonis	Ind occid	
—	paniculatus (= variabilis) no!	Haiti	Plum 192

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Cereus pellucidus H Berol	Cuba	Lab. 375
— quadrangularis	Carib	Plum 199 f. 1
— repandus	Carib	
— Royeni H.	Carib	
— subrepandus = undatus	Carib	Pf Abb. 1. 23
— triangularis	Jamaica	Plum 200. f. 1
— trigonus	Carib	Plum 200 f. 2
— undulosus = variabilis	Haiti	Plum 194
— variabilis	Ind occid.	
Pilocereus polygonus L.	Haiti	Plum 196
Phyllocactus phyllanthus		
Rhipsalis fasciculata	Carib	
— parasitica	Carib	
— pendula = Cassytha	Jamaica	
— Swartziana	Jamaica	
— undulata	Carib	
Opuntia Auberi Pfeiff	Cuba	
— coccinellifera	Jamaica	
— dejecta	Cuba	
— Curassavica	St Thomas	
— spinosissima	Jamaica	
— Tuna	Jamaica	
Pereskia aculeata	Cuba &c	
P. portulacaefolia		Plum 197. 1

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MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

Cacteae
of the Galapagos Islands
Agassiz' letter Jun 20 1872

Cereus — the same species on all the larger island which we visited

Opuntia, the large, less spiny form on Jarvis & Charles islands & James island

Opuntia, the smaller very spinous form on Indefatig able island, ~~Jas~~ Albemarle island

This seems to belong to the inarticulatae Opuntiae [illegible] Salm. Dyck.

It seems that the ~~[illegible]~~ species were never seen together on the same island

3431

NOPSIS OF BRITISH MOSSES,

BY CHAS. P. HOBKIRK,

250 Pages, Small Octavo,

PRICE TO SUBSCRIBERS, 5/-

Rec. Aug 26th
Ans Nov. 1st

Monte Verde July 29th 1861

Dear Dr. Engelmann

Yours of 22nd May came to hand some time ago. As I have travelled this season through the principal Cactus region I propose to give you a sort of popular account of what I have seen. And

1 We have Mam. pusilla I collected it near Bayamo in fr. I found it also in other places on the road to Baracoa in fl. I have specimens

2 Melocact. communis (frisly Spullandz) abundant in many places. I have specimens

3 Cereus: Columnar, branching 8-10 ft high – ribs 12±. Fl. rosy or red – fr. deep red nearly spherical 1-2 in diam. Abundant along the coast. Of this I have specimens

4 A similar one near Bayamo on farallones but with greenish fl. of which I have specimens.

5 A slenderer one with 9 ribs – branching sparingly & drooping Fl. 6± 7 in long white nocturnal. Fr. spherical 2 in. diam yellow pulp rather dry, pleasant with seed innumerable, C. eriophorus? I have some sp.

6. A large tree-like plant – trunk 1-2 ft. diam. bark smooth – on the large trunks the 4 rows of sp. indistinct – joints 2-3 in thick – 1 ft long 4-angled with deep intervening grooves. Spines small. Fr. 3 by 4 in. as big as a large man's fist – green – parietes thick cavity small filled with a glutinous very tenacious pulp enveloping the seed. No specimens

7 One sp. at least of the scandent Cerei 5-ribbed night-flowering Fl. white 6 in long. This I have sent you. C. grandiflora probably.

8 Rhipsalis cassytha. Common

9 Opuntia Tuna? or Ficus-Indica? Abundant in many places. I have spec.

10 Along the coast is a horridly spinose Opuntia probably O. spinosissima The young ~~plant~~ trunk covered with spines is cylindrical – that is after attaining a diam of 2-4 in & the branches spread horizontally from the top. The trunk attains a diam. of 1-1½ ft. has the bark thick & cracked at length exfoliating like that of pines with here & then clusters of spines. Fl. red is orange

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN
GEORGE ENGELMANN PAPERS
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many of the ovaries are flattened like the joints of the branches and all
that I examined appeared imperfect with a small cavity and abor-
tive ovules. I found no fr. with good seed

11. C. cylindric. sp. horridly spinose - the spines enclosed in a loose
straw colored sheath, retrorsely barbed & adhering with great
tenacity. Plant 2-3 ft. high much branched, joints 2-3 in long
easily disarticulating. Fl. red much like those of a Texan sp.
I have specimens

12. Pereskia portulacifolia. This I have not met with during
my present visit to Cuba but I know where to go to collect it

I have also three sp. of Cuscuta

We have N. York papers as late as the 6th inst with the Pres. Mess. What
will become of us? God knows. Muchas memorias for Mrs. E.

Very truly Yours

Chas Wright

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Rec. April 20

Berlin d. 23t März 1856.

Hochgeehrter Freund!

Ihren werthen Brief vom 27t Novbr. 55 habe ich schon im vorigen Jahre empfangen und würde denselben gewiß schon längst beantwortet haben, wenn ich nicht noch die Ankunft der todten Kakteen und Sämereien hätte erwarten wollen, welche Sie so gütig waren für mich an Herrn Prof. Braun mitzusenden. Diese sind nun endlich vor wenigen Tagen angekommen und um selbst bei der vorgerückten Jahreszeit nicht noch länger zu zögern, will ich meinen Brief diesmal sehr kurz machen und mir Alles Übrige bis dahin versparen, wo Sie selbst bei uns eintreffen werden.

Für die übersandten Sachen sage ich Ihnen meinen besten Dank, am meisten hat Ihre M. fissurata und die schönen Kapseln und Früchte von E. Wislizeni mein Interesse erregt.

Sie wünschen von mir einen kurzen Abriß meiner Reiseroute und ich will Ihnen hiermit denselben geben; ich habe Ihnen zu diesem Zwecke die beiliegende Karte unterzeichnet, in der nur die Orte angegeben sind, welche ich besuchte und in deren Nähe ich Cacteen antraf.

Nachdem ich Galveston besucht hatte, landete ich in Corpus Christi. Von hier reiste ich nach Laredo, dann nach Belleville. Von hier über Guerrero u. Salinas nach Monterey. dann über Saltillo u. Catorce nach San Luis u. von hier nach Tampico. — Von hier über Vitoria und Linares nach Monterey zurück und über Camargo u. Reynosa nach Matamoros. — Später reiste ich von Tampico über Tlacolula u. Pachuca nach Mexico und von hier über Puebla u. Orizaba nach Vera Cruz

Ich will Ihnen nun in der Kürze die Standorte der meisten Cacteen, welche ich in Mexico angetroffen habe, angeben ohne jedoch dabei einen bestimmten Reihenfolge zu beobachten.

Rec: April 20

Anhalonium elongatum S. Agua nueva. Boras. Estanquerito

Ech: equitans Scheidw. Saltillo. La Rinconada. Estanquerito

Ech. pentacanthus Lem (nicht genau bestimmt) Agua nueva. San Salvador.
Estanquerito. Catorce. Teotihuacan.

Ech: hexaedrophorus Lem. San Salvador.

Ech: hexaedrophorus Var minor Posly: Estanquerito.

Mam: Borasana Posly. Boras. Estanquerito.

Ech: Coptonogonus Lem. San Luis. Estanquerito. Pachuca

Mam candida Scheidw. El Coronel.

Ech: myriostigma Salm. El Coronel.

Ech: Tulensis Posly. Tula.

Ech uncinatus Hopff. Agua nueva. San Salvador.
Buenavista. Coronel.

Pilocer: leucocephalus Posly Horcasitas. Lapanorte.
Paso del Macho. Victoria.

Cer. resupinatus S. Horcasitas. Victoria. Paso del Macho.

Ech: latispinus H. B. Pachuca. Real del Monte. Estanquerito.

Ech setispinus sinuatus Posly. Von Monterey bis Catorce.

Ech: piliferus Galeotti. Catorce.

Ech: ingens Zucc: (zuweilen 4-5' hoch. 2-3' im Durchm.) San Salvador.
Catorce.

Ech: Saltillensis Posly. Saltillo. San Salvador.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 cm copyright reserved MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

Ech: Williamsii Lem. La Rinconada. Incarnation.

Ech: bicolor Gal. La Rinconada. La Mandera. Agua nueva.

Ech: Capricornis Dietr. La Rinconada.

Mam Leona Poslg. La Rinconada.

Ech: conoideus Poslg. Monterey. Boras.

Ech: pectinatus armata Poslg. Monterey.

Pilor: Senilis Lem Zacualtipan. Ocuitralco.

Pilor: Scoparius Poslg La Soledad.

Cer: tuberosus Poslg Am Rio grande. zwischen Monterey u Matamoros.

Ech: Lophothele S. La Rinconada.

Mam formosa Schdw. Agua nueva. Catorce.

Cer: gemmatus Zucc. Venado.

Cer geometrizans Mart. Venado. Estanquerito. Ocuitcalco. Zacualtipan.

M. Sempervivi D.C. Zacualtipan. Ocuitralco.

M. acanthoplegma Lehm. Zacualtipan Ocuitralco

M. Longimamma D.C. Ocuitralco.

Mam. pycnacantha Mart. Otatonilco. Pachuca. Ayotla. San Agostin de Palmas.

Mam chrysacantha H.B. Otatonilco.

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Mam: Sphaerica Dietr. Corpus Christi

Ech: Texensis Hopff. Corpus Christi. Vorwiegend bei Laredo u. Monterey. Vereinzelt zwischen Tampico u. Victoria

Ech: Setispin: Engelm. Corpus Christi.

Ech: Setisp. v. robustus Posly Laredo.

Ech: Scheerii Salm. Am Rio grande. Belleville.

Ech: Pottsianus Posly Guerrero.

Mam Karstenii Posly zwischen San Agostin u. Orizaba.

Ech: Salinensis Posly Salinas.

Ich bin sehr erfreut zu hören, daß Sie in diesem Sommer nach Europa kommen wollen und erlauben mir, Sie recht freundschaftlich zu bitten, während der Zeit Ihres Aufenthaltes in Berlin mit einer bescheidenen Wohnung in meinem Hause Kronenstraße No 39 vorlieb nehmen zu wollen. — Wenn es Ihnen wirklich unmöglich sein sollte vor July von St. Louis abzureisen, so bitte ich Sie wenigstens Ihre Reise ja nicht noch später anzutreten und sich so einzurichten, daß Ihr Aufenthalt in Berlin nicht von gar zu kurzer Dauer wird, und daß Ihnen Zeit bleibt, um noch auf einige Tage Leipzig zu besuchen, wo sich die bedeutendste deutsche Kaktussammlung befindet.

Indem ich Sie recht herzlich grüße und Sie möglichst bald erwarte bin ich

Ihr

ergebenster

H. Poselger